

# The Times

LOS ANGELES

XIII YEAR.—10 PAGES.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES—

SELLING BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT 10 a.m. on Friday, September 14, for the 14th day of September, 1894, for the following lots: 1. 100 ft. of Redwood; 2. 100 ft. of Redwood; 3. 100 ft. of Redwood; 4. 100 ft. of Redwood; 5. 100 ft. of Redwood; 6. 100 ft. of Redwood; 7. 100 ft. of Redwood; 8. 100 ft. of Redwood; 9. 100 ft. of Redwood; 10. 100 ft. of Redwood; 11. 100 ft. of Redwood; 12. 100 ft. of Redwood; 13. 100 ft. of Redwood; 14. 100 ft. of Redwood; 15. 100 ft. of Redwood; 16. 100 ft. of Redwood; 17. 100 ft. of Redwood; 18. 100 ft. of Redwood; 19. 100 ft. of Redwood; 20. 100 ft. of Redwood; 21. 100 ft. of Redwood; 22. 100 ft. of Redwood; 23. 100 ft. of Redwood; 24. 100 ft. of Redwood; 25. 100 ft. of Redwood; 26. 100 ft. of Redwood; 27. 100 ft. of Redwood; 28. 100 ft. of Redwood; 29. 100 ft. of Redwood; 30. 100 ft. of Redwood; 31. 100 ft. of Redwood; 32. 100 ft. of Redwood; 33. 100 ft. of Redwood; 34. 100 ft. of Redwood; 35. 100 ft. of Redwood; 36. 100 ft. of Redwood; 37. 100 ft. of Redwood; 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## The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

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## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXV.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 85 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$8 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; six months, 75 cents.

## Sworn Net Average Circulation for Past Year, Over 13,000 Daily

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

## CIRCULATION.

## Sworn Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. Otis, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily average and sworn statement report of the office show that the daily average of The Times for the week ended September 8, 1894, were as follows:

Sunday, September 3.	16,300
Monday, " 4.	11,850
Tuesday, " 5.	15,000
Wednesday, " 6.	14,600
Thursday, " 7.	12,010
Friday, " 8.	12,020
Saturday, " 9.	15,000
Total, " 10.	88,365
Daily average, " 11.	12,622
(Signed) H. G. OTIS.	

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1894.

(Seal) J. C. OLIVER,  
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County,  
State of California.

A YEAR'S CIRCULATION.

Following is the Times' circulation exhibit for the twelve months ended August 31, 1894—each monthly month's statement having been sworn to:

	Gross Daily Average.
September, 1893.	12,341
October, " 13,200	
November, " 12,706	
December, " 13,248	
January, 1894.	13,304
February, " 13,304	
March, " 13,670	
April, " 14,178	
May, " 13,459	
June, " 14,439	
July, " 13,822	
August, " 12,822	
Gross daily average for entire year.	13,275
Net daily average for the entire year.	13,152

Difference in favor of The Times... 7,154

The Times may be purchased in San Francisco at the Baldwin and Occidental Hotel news stands. Price 5 cents only.

## LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by property-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed

TIMES-MIRROR CO.

## MR. ESTEE'S SPEECH.

The Times prints this morning a full stenographic report of the strong Republican speech delivered in the Pavilion last Saturday evening by the Hon. M. M. Estee, Republican candidate for Governor of California. It is an effective presentation of the great political issues of the day, and was received with marked favor by a very large and highly-intelligent audience of thinking men and women.

The speech could be effectively used as a campaign document, and will prove more potent in making votes than brass bands, torches, campaign uniforms or the like. The Times will supply any number of copies of a four-page sheet containing the speech that may be desired. The prices will be \$2 per 100 copies, or 10,000 copies at the rate of \$10 per 1000—cash on the order.

Clubs, candidates and newspapers supplied on a few hours' notice.

The following law was passed by the Congress which has just adjourned. Postmasters in small towns and persons applying for pension will do well to make a note of it:

"That hereafter, in addition to the officers now authorized to administer oaths in such cases, fourth-class postmasters of the United States are hereby required, empowered and authorized to administer oaths to all oaths required to be made by pensioners and their witnesses in the execution of their vouchers with like effect and force as officers having a seal; and such postmaster shall affix the stamp of his office to his signature to such vouchers, and he is authorized to charge and receive for each voucher not exceeding 25 cents, to be paid by the pensioner."

The Fresno Expositor speaks of the Republican committee for Lieutenant-Governor as one "who was haled out of obscurity from among Los Angeles' recent importations of the one-junged." Sad as this may be, Mr. Millard will be found to have enough lungs left to last him until he is elected Lieutenant-Governor. Let it be recorded that the one-junged have a chronic habit of getting here!

The disgruntled and betrayed sugar-planters of Louisiana are getting things in shape down that way to segment the Republican majority in the next Congress. Everything points to a breaking up of the Solid South in the next campaign, and, in all probability, one of the biggest shatters will come in the minor sections. The final word is gathering.

Times on Sunday last, which dealt with experiments that are now going on to ascertain the extreme limit of cold, or the extreme point where heat, the motive power of the universe, begins. Already a degree of cold equivalent to over 400 deg. below zero has been attained, and the indications are that the point which is sought is not far distant. Air has been turned into water, artificial snowstorms produced and all sorts of tricks played with metals in this extraordinary degree of cold, which the average intellect can scarcely begin to comprehend—a cold in comparison with which the winter temperature of the North Pole is scroscopic. It is expected that when these researches shall have been pushed a little further some of the most marvelous secrets of nature will be opened up to us humans who really know so little about the great mother from whose prolific womb we all spring.

Harry Dam, the writer of these letters, is a bright, young American newspaper man, who about twenty years ago was the society editor on the San Francisco Post. Afterward he became editor of the Wasp, and later, private secretary to Gov. Stonehouse, who died a few days ago. During his term of office he became involved with some ugly scandals in the gubernatorial office in connection with the procuring of pardons for prisoners. He afterward went to London and worked for a time on the London edition of the New York Herald.

There is a fascination about the marvels of modern scientific research which is greater by far than anything that has been evolved from the brain of the most able romancer. Many of the successful works of recent days have been founded on such subjects, for instance the novels of Jules Verne and the works of Camille Flammarion, the astronomer. The readers of American newspapers are fortunate in having prepared for them such interesting articles on topics which even brief twenty years ago were buried in heavy and costly volumes and only accessible to scientists and the wealthy.

## BEET SUGAR AND THE TARIFF.

As a consequence of the new Democratic tariff, the beet-sugar industry in the United States is threatened with destruction. This industry, under the favorable conditions created by the McKinley law, has made an excellent beginning, and would have developed into an industry of vast proportions in the near future had the McKinley act remained in force.

James Hamilton, secretary of the Oxnard Company, which built the factory at Chino, in this State, and has also large factories at Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb., in a recent interview declared that the company will be compelled to close up business unless the farmers are willing to sell their beets at a reduced price. Mr. Hamilton said:

"Under the operations of the McKinley tariff law our factories were slowly but surely taking the confidence of the farmers. We were paying a premium for beets and at this figure the farmers were raising beets at a liberal profit. They were beginning to become enthusiastic over beet culture. As a proof of this assertion I have only to cite the fact that the first year we commenced operations at Norfolk they farmers raised but 500 acres of beets. Last year they raised 800 acres. This year they have 4200 acres and we were compelled to close our contract books last April because more beets were likely to be raised than we could well take care of. Under the new tariff bill we cannot pay more than \$4 per ton for beets delivered at the factory. We make no money at all. In October and November we shall send our circular-sellers at once making a frank statement of our situation and ask the beet-raisers to sustain just one-half of that loss. In other words, in order to run the factory on the new basis we shall have to purchase beets at \$4 per ton. We are willing, however, to divide the loss."

The situation in Southern California is substantially the same as that in Nebraska. If this industry is to continue under the new Democratic tariff, it must be at greatly-reduced profits to the farmers who raise the beets and the manufacturers who convert them into sugar. At the same time the price of sugar to the consumer is likely to be higher than it has been under the McKinley tariff. This is one way in which the Democracy "lifts the burdens from the shoulders of the people."

## DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE.

As we have already been informed in the cable dispatches, there is great rejoicing in Germany and other parts of Europe because of the new tariff in this country, which is much more favorable toward European industries than was the tariff just repealed. German exporters are counting upon an increase of 100 to 150 per cent in their exports to the United States under the new law. If these expectations are realized, our exports to Germany will have to be increased in corresponding ratio in order to enable our producers to hold their own; for every dollar's worth of foreign merchandise consumed in the United States displaces a dollar's worth of domestic merchandise of like character, and forces the domestic producer to find a market abroad or reduce his output.

Now, does anybody suppose that our export trade to Germany will be increased 100 to 150 per cent as a result of the Gorman-Wilson tariff? Possibly the visionary advocates of free trade may indulge this hope, but nobody who is familiar with the practical side of tariff legislation will hold to such a view. In fact, it is doubtful whether our exports under the new law will equal those under the McKinley act.

But suppose our imports and our exports were doubled—who would be the gainer? The increased imports would mean a decreased consumption of domestic products, and our manu-

facturers would be fortunate indeed if they were able to market as many goods as before, even with increased sales abroad. And furthermore—as Abraham Lincoln once pointed out—when we buy foreign goods the foreigner has our money and we have his goods; but when we buy home-made goods, both the goods and the money remain at home.

A nation's domestic commerce is of vastly greater importance than its foreign commerce; yet the free-trade theorist, in pursuing that *lysus fatuus*, "the markets of the world," loses sight of the vastly greater interests involved in the successful retention and supply of the home market. The total volume of our foreign commerce is a mere trifle in comparison to that of our domestic commerce; hence it is the part of wise statesmanship to foster and encourage the latter before going out of the way to develop the former into abnormal proportions.

## AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS.

One of the strongest reports made by the committee during the term of the late Congress was that made by the Committee on Judiciary favoring the exclusion and deportation of alien autocratic Anarchists. This is a subject which is quite properly attracting much attention among the people of this country just now, and it is encouraging to see that Congress is disposed to take the question up in a serious manner. The committee in its report said:

"It is admitted on all hands the question is one of very great importance, and that legislation on the subject is called for by every consideration of public safety."

The committee's resolution, adopted by the English Assembly, adopted by France and Italy, a great many dangerous Anarchists are making their way to the United States, and as under existing laws they cannot be denied admission to our territory the United States will soon be the rendezvous of these human monstrosities unless the proposed legislation is speedily adopted.

The committee is of the opinion the United States is well situated to meet existing conditions in using all its powers to prevent immigration and settlement in this country of men who repudiate all law, all government and practically proclaim themselves as the enemies of mankind."

The committee meets the objection that a person should not be charged with anarchy and deported without jury trial by saying:

"It would hardly be contended, we suppose, that the Government ought to maintain a jury of every party in the country for the purpose of testing the qualifications of immigrants who desire to enter. We are unable to perceive upon what principle a jury trial is insisted upon in order to deprive an alien whose residence in the country is considered detrimental to the public welfare."

"In conclusion the report states that there is full constitutional power for the enactment of the proposed law, and that there is urgent necessity for the immediate passage of the bill."

Even if there were no existing law to cover such cases as these, it is evident that the time has arrived when such a law should be framed. Such, however, is not the case, as the committee states in its report that there is full constitutional power for such a purpose. The time has arrived when we should drop all foolishness and sentimentality in dealing with these common enemies of society. To temporize with them is only to encourage them to increase their importance among their followers. Short, sharp and severe repression is the only method to pursue toward these professional assassins.

## MONEY AND MINERALS.

When the price of silver ran down so low and the production of that metal was greatly decreased, it was pointed out that the production of gold would also be affected, because most silver ore contains a considerable proportion of gold. In some cases, such as the Comstock lode, the gold is in excess of the silver in the ore. It is not only gold that is affected in this manner, but lead also.

A report on the production of lead in the United States during the first six months in the year, which has been submitted to the government, shows a heavy falling off, and unless there is an advance in silver, with a renewed activity in silver mining, we are likely to find ourselves falling short in the supply of this useful metal. Copper is another metal that is more or less closely affected by the price of silver. A number of copper mines contain enough silver to pay the expenses of working them.

The fact is that silver and gold and some other minerals also are so closely bound up with each other that it is impossible to divorce the interests of one from the other. What is needed is to put gold and silver coins on a parity with each other, as circulating mediums, each circulating at their full value as money metals.

In some cases, such as the Comstock lode, the gold is in excess of the silver in the ore. It is not only gold that is affected in this manner, but lead also. The time has arrived when we should drop all foolishness and sentimentality in dealing with these common enemies of society. To temporize with them is only to encourage them to increase their importance among their followers. Short, sharp and severe repression is the only method to pursue toward these professional assassins.

## THE STATE SCHOOL.

As we have already been informed in the cable dispatches, there is great rejoicing in Germany and other parts of Europe because of the new tariff in this country, which is much more favorable toward European industries than was the tariff just repealed. German exporters are counting upon an increase of 100 to 150 per cent in their exports to the United States under the new law. If these expectations are realized, our exports to Germany will have to be increased in corresponding ratio in order to enable our producers to hold their own; for every dollar's worth of foreign merchandise consumed in the United States displaces a dollar's worth of domestic merchandise of like character, and forces the domestic producer to find a market abroad or reduce his output.

Now, does anybody suppose that our export trade to Germany will be increased 100 to 150 per cent as a result of the Gorman-Wilson tariff? Possibly the visionary advocates of free trade may indulge this hope, but nobody who is familiar with the practical side of tariff legislation will hold to such a view. In fact, it is doubtful whether our exports under the new law will equal those under the McKinley act.

But suppose our imports and our exports were doubled—who would be the gainer? The increased imports would mean a decreased consumption of domestic products, and our manu-

facturers would be fortunate indeed if they were able to market as many goods as before, even with increased sales abroad. And furthermore—as Abraham Lincoln once pointed out—when we buy foreign goods the foreigner has our money and we have his goods; but when we buy home-made goods, both the goods and the money remain at home.

Gladstone was opposed to bimetallism, and Lord Roseberry will express no opinion on the question. The Senator thought the time was not far distant when there would be an international agreement on the subject.

In this country the main point is for all citizens who favor an honest currency, and one which will conduct to the general prosperity of the country, to avoid being led away into extremes by the wild arguments of financial fanatics, whether their peculiar form of aberration takes the shape of an unlimited gold, or silver, or paper standard.

It is only a few years since hundreds of thousands of people living east of the Rocky Mountains regarded California as an "earthquake country," in which it was unsafe for human beings to live. This impression, though now practically dispelled, had the effect of keeping thousands of persons from coming to this State for permanent residence. As a matter of fact, there is far less danger to life and limb in any part of California from the elements than in any other State of the Union. There is an occasional seismic tremor, it is true, but it does no harm, while we are virtually exempt from cyclones, thunderstorms, forest fires and the other great calamities which pay annual visits, with disastrous results, to other parts of the country. More persons are killed and more property destroyed by lightning alone in any one of the Eastern States during a single brief summer than have been killed or destroyed in California from all natural causes combined since the State was organized.

This Coast is sure to be thickly populated in the future, when these indisputable facts, coupled with the other great natural advantages of this section, are fully understood.

## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

## Mrs. Galpin's Campaign Defended.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9, 1894.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: Neither Mrs. Galpin nor her more sensible and practical friends share the opinion of a writer in Friday's Herald as far as the result of the campaign is concerned.

We consider we have been entitled to our candidate was presented,

to say that when he becomes Governor of the State he will do not only most

wonderful things, but, in addition thereto, will

make it possible for him to do much more

for the people of California than any other

man in the State.

He has

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## A BOON TO CYCLISTS

Utilizing Stored Electricity  
for Hill Climbing.

The Machine Will Itself Generate  
the Power While in Motion.

The Polo Races at Santa Monica Today—Move to Hold the P. C. T. H. B. A. Races in Los Angeles.

From a Special Contributor.

As every bicycle rider knows to his cost, going up hill is the one dark cloud in an otherwise sunny prospect. The pump, pump necessary to force a twenty-eight to thirty-six pound machine up even a moderately steep declivity leaves the cyclist too frequently breathless and so tired physically as to be desultory of the muscular ease necessary for an enjoyable ride. A twenty-mile spin any clear night is a bagatelle to your girl or boy a wheel, but only mention the odd hill or so that must be climbed on the way and a jaunt becomes a journey in a twinkling.

Now, like every other problem that comes out to be solved of men, that of hill climbing has tried the wits of cyclists, but no more feasible method than that of doing away with the hills has yet been devised. Apart from a prejudice in favor of the beauties of nature and the consideration of expense, is the fact that the bicyclist himself (and, herself, too), likes to fly up a hill for the variety of the thing, not to speak of rural beauties visible only on altitudinous pinnacles. It is true many riders avoid hilly regions altogether, but that is only a sort of begging of the question.

But now at last comes a proposition that seems destined to overcome every difficulty. This proposition involves the use of electricity by means of a simple device, which is able to store energy which has been generated by the movements of the rider and which can be utilized when an extra expenditure of energy is necessitated by a looming hill. The electric battery proposed in this connection does not differ



D. McFarlan Moore.

climbing will be among the chief delights of riding a wheel. And the exceeding simplicity of the entire arrangement, must arouse wonder that its perfection should have been so long delayed.

Mr. McFarlan Moore, one of the few of the five-pound battery, commercially speaking, has yet to propel a bicycle in any way, but all scientists agree that such a battery will very shortly be invented, and when this is done, not only will the problem of bicycle promotion be solved, but the problem of greater magnitude, such as the production of a commercial flying machine and the propulsion of ocean liners be attained.

POLO CLUB RACES.

GREAT SPORT PROMISED AT SANTA MONICA.

A Move to Hold the Fall Meeting of the P. C. T. H. B. A. on the Los Angeles Track.

The Southern California Polo Club races, which will be held at the Santa Monica track today and tomorrow, promise to be most interesting this year, and should attract a large crowd to the popular seaside resort.

The committee on arrangements has set an effort to make the success of the affair, and that the sport provided will be worth watching and readily be by the entry list which follows:

One-fourth mile pony race: F. Sieritz & Co. S. 11, 157 pounds; Hoy & Martin br. & g. Conroy, 175; R. L. Bettner ch. g. Wonder, 145; W. Brotherton ch. g. Chief, J. A. Parker b. & m. Fanny, 171; G. L. Waring b. m. Santa Clara, 167; G. L. Waring b. m. Santa Clara, 167.

One-half mile pony race: F. Sieritz & Co. S. 11, 148 pounds; Hoy & Martin br. & g. Conroy, 175; R. L. Bettner ch. g. Wonder, 145; J. A. Parker b. & m. Fanny, 171; G. L. Waring b. m. Kittiwake, 140.

One mile pony race: J. D. Langworthy & Co. Specified weight, 145 pounds; W. H. Young br. & m. Rita, 175; W. Brotherton ch. g. Chief, J. A. Parker b. & m. Fanny, 171; G. L. Waring b. m. Santa Clara, 167.

Pony hurdle race: H. T. Woods b. m. Wanda, 160 pounds; W. H. Young br. & m. Rita, 160; W. H. Young br. & m. Fanny, 165; J. B. Proctor ch. g. Tidewater, 171.

One mile horse race: C. M. Williams b. m. May Golding, 119 pounds; E. Ryan ch. g. Four Aces, 122; Machado stable ch. g. San Joaquin, 122; Machado stable b. & g. Sheep Charlie, 122; C. Thornequest ch. g. Vendome, 122; W. L. Flaggs ch. g. Dr. Crawford, 122; A. R. Roche b. & m. El Oceano, 112.

These-fourth mile heats, two in group. Harness race for pacers and trotters: R. Bettner b. g. Whip; Stevens & Stewart, b. m. G. L. Waring b. m. Santa Clara, 167; G. L. Waring b. m. Kittiwake, 167.

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The conditions are as follows:

An amount of overheight will be allowed if declared before the race.

A horse will not be disqualified for running out on the outside of the track, provided he finishes on the track, but will be disqualified for running out on the inside of the track.

In the hurdle race every horse not passing between the wings or guards of every jump will be disqualified.

Riders of ponies in the one-fourth-mile race and one-half-mile race are to be at the stand to weigh at 1 p.m. on the day of race.

Any horse not at the post at advertised time will be disqualified at the discretion of the stewards, and the owner shall be fined \$10.

Riders are cautioned about crossing or jostling, as there are numerous entries in every race.

The officers of the day will be:

Stewards—H. A. Winslow, F. G. Ryan, J. B. Proctor, F. G. Ryan.

Judges—L. Thorne, H. McGregor, H. A. Winslow.

Starter—E. W. Barry.

Races will commence at 1:30 p.m. on each day. Two other races will be arranged.

The P. C. T. H. B. A.

A MOVE TO HOLD THE FALL MEETING IN LOS ANGELES.

Every trotting-horse breeder, owner and trainer has been wondering where the fall meeting of the Pacific Coast Trotting-Horse Breeders' Association would be held this year, says the Breeder and Sportsman. The attractiveness of the extensively advertised meeting of the California Jockey Club is well understood by them, for the "craze" to attend the meeting where the thoroughbreds from all parts of the country come to compete for the valuable stakes offered is felt in all circles—social, political and financial. The Bay District track will be the mecca to which the pilgrims will come; and the magnetic power that meeting will have will be felt in every city and town with a radius of 100 miles.

These distances seem to have fallen short of the expectations formed of them. My own opinion is that only in the electric storage battery will a solution of the problem be found.

"What of the objection that the weight of the battery will neutralize the advantages of its use?"

"The objections can only be advanced by those who have failed to grasp the problem presented. To begin with, the addition of five pounds to a weight of thirty or so, is inappreciable in a machine like the bicycle. In the next place, the addition of the weight has the effect, if you will pardon the bull, of lightening the machine. In other words, the object is to lessen the expenditure of energy one-half."

"Has anything of the sort ever been attempted?"

"No, I mean publicly, for, of course, it is impossible to say what may have been done by riders and electricians in their private experiments. There have also been efforts to accomplish up-hill work by means of pedal levers designed to lighten the strain upon the foot. But these devices have not been electric ones, and in my opinion seem to have fallen short of the expectations formed of them. My own opinion is that only in the electric storage battery will a solution of the problem be found."

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part of the cyclist. Let that expenditure under the present construction be equal to 25. By the use of the hill-climbing battery, that expenditure is reduced to 12. The cyclist will expend only a fraction of 50 per cent. in weight, and a saving of a greater proportion of energy. A rider who can now go twenty miles over a level country in one spin, can, under the new arrangement, do double the distance over hilly districts with far less fatigue. It is hardly necessary to point out the enormous possibilities opened up in such a prospect."

"Is there any likelihood of difficulty in the management of the battery?"

"Not any more difficulty than is now met with in the management of the ordinary bicycle. The beauty of any electrical appliance is its self action, and its finish. The mechanism of the bicycle battery need be of the simplest nature. Its movement is absolutely under the control of the rider. It will convert the wheel into a living thing almost. The electric energy is practically inexhaustible."

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fall meeting at their race tracks. The Los Angeles people who wish to go North or South feeling in the trotting-horse industry have been advocating a hill-climbing battery, which even though it is a fraction of 50 per cent. in weight, and a saving of a greater proportion of energy. A rider who can now go twenty miles over a level country in one spin, can, under the new arrangement, do double the distance over hilly districts with far less fatigue. It is hardly necessary to point out the enormous possibilities opened up in such a prospect."

The managers of the Southern Pacific Railroad have signified their willingness to reduce rates for horsemen, making round-trip tickets within the rates of all, the cost of meeting being 12.50, and the horsemen can attend and go still further and make it an object for the association to hold its meeting there and give horsemen an opportunity of having two weeks of good racing for large purses, they magnanimously postponed the closing of the entries until the 15th, so that all horsemen who have made entries to the breeders' meeting have an opportunity of making entries there.

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## BROKERS' BAY.

THE STORY OF A BURNED SHIP  
AND SPANISH COINS.

By W. Clark Russell.

From a Special Contributor. Copyright, 1894, by the Author.

Brokers' Bay is situated on the west coast of England. You may search the map for it in vain, and the reason why I call it by any other name than it bears will, when you read this story, be as clear as the mud in the water that brings to the base of Brokers' cliffs. Brokers' Bay is a fine, curving sweep of land. For how many centuries the sea has been steadily nibbling from the land, and the tides have been when the galleons and the caravans strained at their hempen ground tackle at anchors six fathoms deep where the white windmill now stands within musket shot of the Crown and Anchor, and where the church spire darts the gleam of its weathercock above the green thickness of a hedge of rank and weedy little vines.

The family had been settled about three months when the eldest son arrived home from the long voyage he had made to China and the East Indies. He was a tall, raw-boned young fellow; but his education in his youth had been neglected. Capt. Carey, indeed, had not in those days possessed the means to put him to school. Now, however, that the skipper had come into a little fortune of, call it \$10,000, he resolved to qualify his son for a position on the quarter-deck.

"Navigation, we'll teach him," he said to his wife, "and if he was a master-carpenter he couldn't know more about a ship. What wants is the sort of learning which you and me's deficient in: the being able to talk and write good good English, with some sort of knowledge of history and the like of that; so that he'll be ever get command of a passenger ship, when at last he's past the quarter-deck."

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Thus it came to pass that Capt. Carey, though he had nothing but the bare bones of a cabin and a few small clothes under the July sun, nothing had flourished but the dab and the crab.

Yet the speculation on the whole was a failure. It was a pathetic achievement in its way, and those concerned in it deserved a good deal of credit. There was one thing to bleed for one's country, how much finer must it be to add to its dimensions, to enlarge its latitude and longitude, and extend the home sovereignty of the monarch who happened to be seated on the throne at the time? Yet, though a pretty comfortable village stood on the reclaimed land, the whole did not increase. The builder, whose Christian name is Jerry, came down to Brokers' Bay, and took a look around, and went home again, and did nothing. He was not to be decoyed, he said. Brokers' Bay was not the right sort of place to start a town in, he said. There was too much water.

Mr. Jerry considered. He calculated that when the water was out there was a full mile and three-quarters of slime. Oh, yes, while the slime was still slimy it reflected the sky just the same as if it had been water, and it took a noble blood-red countenance of a lot of mud, even though there was a thin, gleaming streak just under the horizon, and it was very pleasing in that sort of way. But what were the doctors going to say about all that mud, and what opportunities would a quack or a quack-like doctor provide the sailor historian with whom he came to write a guide-book and invent Roman and early English names for the immediate district, and deal with the salubriousness of the climate, and give an analysis of the drinking water? There was none. And what length of mud would be wanted if the sea went out of its bed to be permanently water-washed?

The reclaimed land was divided into lots for building, but nobody built. The soil continued to be cultivated, nevertheless. Two market-gardeners did very well out of it. A butcher rented thirty acres of the pasture land; the remainder was variously dealt with in small ways for growing purposes.

Now, that stretch of land had been reclaimed some fifteen years, when a certain master-mariner, whom I call Capt. Carey, arrived at the adjacent village of the Brokers' Bay foreshores. News that good land was cheap, hereabouts had reached him up at Blyth. He had unexpectedly come into a little fortune, had Capt. Carey. For years he had followed the coasting trades, Kirkcudbright, and had enjoyed great success. The father and sons were to work with their master.

It was to prove a long, laborious job; they knew that, but were determined all the same to keep the strange business in the family, and to solve the secret of the buried craft as darkly and mysteriously as they had been bent upon perpetrating some deed of violence. They threw up an embankment, which concealed the trench and their own laboring figures as they progressed. Tom went away to his studies for two or three hours in the day; saving this and the interruption of meal times, their work was done.

The captain's ground lay open to the sea, though they were jealousy fenced, as he had been already, to the adjacent village of the sea fronting portion of the grounds. The mud came to the embankment, and the embankment was the ocean limit of Carey's little estate. There was path, and no right-of-way if there had been. Selkirk and his goats came to scavenge the great trench. The father and sons proposed to dig out the pond to the shape, depth and area decided upon, and then bring in a mason to finish it. They went to work next day; it was something to do something to kill the time, which, perhaps, now and again lay heavily upon them.

The old skipper dug with a vehemence and enjoyment. He had been bred to a life of hard work, and was never happier than when toiling. His giant half-witted son labored with the energy of steam. The sailor son stepped in when he had done with his person and his studies for the day and drove his mule to the rear of the house, about one hundred paces distant from the water when the tide was at its height.

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# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS



PASADENA.

A SEARCH LIGHT THAT ENTER-TAINED THE VALLEY.

Water Power for Generating Electricity on the Mt. Lowe Road—Another Tent Burned at Altadena.

PASADENA, Sept. 9.—(Special Correspondence.) A good many people were entertained Saturday evening by the performance of the big search light, situated on the summit of Echo Mountain. The light was made to penetrate nearly every corner of Pasadena, was directed at various other points in the valley, and Los Angeles was made a target for the long, slender and penetrating ray of brilliant light. Those who were on Echo Mountain at the time could pick out various streets in Los Angeles and had a good view of the Republic's procession. As the unusual light crept about here in Pasadena, it took a great many people by surprise, and though the bright moonlight, which prevailed at the time, lessened its effect, it made a pretty sight.

When the light was directed at the mountains, bringing into view first one peak and then another, it made a strange and pleasing sight. The light was scarcely more than one-half its full power, which is equal to 3,000,000 candles, as a sufficient current of electricity could not be generated by the plant now operated by the railroad company.

On that occasion the electricity was for the first time generated by the new Pelton water wheel, which has been placed in Rubio Canyon, and worked by a stream of water forced by gravity through a three-quarter-inch nozzle. Two small generators, working tandem, were successfully operated by the water wheel, and made a current technically known as 14 amperes, which is known as the current required for operating the railroad; first on the incline and then brought into play on the trolley line as well, on account of a temporary hitch in the gas engine at the Altadena power-house. The water wheel supplied sufficient power for working either the cable or the incline, and may yet be made to replace the engine, for all purposes of the company, which would effect a great saving in seasons when the supply of water is not so scanty as now, when it is unusually "short."

## PASADENA BREVITIES.

Some residents of East Colorado street complain of an exhibition of needless cruelty inflicted by a dog catcher upon a canine animal, a pitiful creature. It is said that in plain view of numbers of people, some of them with extremely sensitive nerves, the man clubbed a dog to death. Without any desire of discouraging the necessary work of the dog catcher, any public exhibition of this sort is to be deprecated.

Saints: The tent at Altadena, occupied by J. J. Clark, engineer of the Mt. Lowe railway house, caught fire from a gasoline stove and was partially consumed before the blaze could be put out. Luckily the damage was not great. This is the second accident of the kind that has occurred at Altadena.

The free concert given by Prof. Diamond's orchestra every Saturday evening is an attractive feature to Colorado-street promenaders.

A large number of the visiting veterans from San Francisco went up to Echo Mountain today and had a jolly good time.

Coaching parties from Los Angeles to Baldwin's ranch are beginning to appear again. Two went through here today.

G. B. Ochiltree, formerly of Pasadena, now representing the Southern Pacific at Riverside, visited friends here today.

Mr. and Mrs. Steen of Raymond avenue have returned from a trip where the latter has been passing the summer.

The bicycle boys and admirers of the sport expect a good time at the races on Orange Grove avenue Monday.

Mrs. L. S. Roberts of the Arthur House has gone to Santa Barbara to pass two weeks' vacation.

The Misses Cooper and Hull of Massachusetts are recently-arrived guests at the Arthur House.

Dr. Ella Smith with his wife and daughter went to Long Beach Saturday for a brief sojourn.

A. B. Graham of South Pasadena will start for Chicago Tuesday and visit friends in Iowa.

Miss Mary E. Johnston left on Saturday to take charge of her school at Newhall.

E. T. Howe with his wife and son, Elwood, went up to Echo Mountain today.

Bush fires in the hills to the east and west filled the air today with smoke.

Judge Weed and wife have returned from another visit to Long Beach.

Monday will be a quiet day in Pasadena, as far as business is concerned.

W. W. Waters of Arkansas is visiting the city.

J. E. Clark and wife have returned from Arizona.

## POMONA.

A Thief Given a Severe Sentence—General News Notes.

POMONA, Sept. 9.—(Special Correspondence.) The sentence pronounced by Justice Barnes in the case of the People vs. M. D. Matthews, alias Charles Mitchell, convicted of stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Smith, an employee at the Pomona Hotel, in a recent year, was a severe one, the thief having to pay a fine of \$50 and was imprisoned in the County jail for 100 days.

A carload of stock and household goods has just arrived at the Southern Pacific depot, and is being unloaded for N. L. Reuter, recently from Wallace, Neb.

The Pomona delegates to the Democratic County Convention in Los Angeles Tuesday, will be in the office of Ellis Beck, office of R. S. Andrus, Monday, in session for the purpose of consultation, preliminary arrangements, etc., before their departure for Los Angeles Tuesday morning.

The Unitarian law school at Mrs. J. T. Brady's, Friday evening, was well attended.

There was an interview at the City Hall Friday evening between the City Trustees and the superintendent of the Western Union as to franchise privileges for the latter. Mayor J. A. Gallop having called a special meeting for the purpose. It is now thought one with terms satisfactory to both parties will go through.

## Friday's Letter.

POMONA, Sept. 7.—(Special Correspondence.) A married lady of this city had a gold watch stolen from her one day last week and had suspicious reason to believe it had been sold for 25 dollars. The pictures or something of the kind, by the name of M. D. Matthews. Finally, on Wednesday, the informed Constable C. S. Gilbert of the matter, and the officer, by a photograph, tracked him to San Bernardino, then to Pasadena on yesterday (Thursday) and on arresting him, found

the watch upon his person. The prisoner was brought to Pomona, and late this afternoon was tried before Justice Barnes and a jury, whose verdict was "guilty." Sentence will be pronounced at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Some sneak thief or thieves have been breaking upon the stores of Mrs. C. L. Kaufman's residence of late. The lady, in speaking of the matter this morning says that besides potatoes, canned fruit, etc., she has lost two five-gallon cans of coal oil recently, the latter having just been stolen.

There was one of the most enjoyable little parties at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. LeWitt, Creek. The visitors avenging that has transpired in Pomona for months, the occasion being a party given in honor of one of the doctor's medical students, Arthur Patterson, on the evening of his departure for a Cincinnati school. There were many of Pomona's society young people present, and Mrs. Crank, aided by her sister from Pasadena, won new laurels as a hostess.

The Western Union office is now located in C. H. Marshall's store.

The ladies of the Universalist Church are arranging for a big time at their "Big Tree Social" next Thursday evening.

## REDONDO.

King's Daughters' Entertainment—Notes and Personals.

REDONDO, Sept. 7.—(Special Correspondence.) The Progressive Circle of Kings Daughters will give a pink tea at the Foresters' Hall Saturday night. They will be assisted by Los Angeles talent and a very pleasant time is anticipated.

The Redondo Hotel will give a hop Saturday night. The Santa Rosa departed this morning for San Diego with twenty passengers.

The Newsboy left for Los Angeles this morning in ballast.

The schooner Reporter arrived from Portland with \$40,000 feet of lumber for the Bonita.

The Bonita arrived this morning from San Francisco and way ports, with nineteen tons of merchandise and coal.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Palmquist are spending their honeymoon at Redondo.

Mrs. and Miss Ruddock arrived at the hotel today, where they will spend a month.

Frank A. Miller, the genial proprietor of the Glenwood, Riverside, accompanied by his family, is spending a few days at the Redondo Hotel.

Mrs. A. J. Howard and family and Mrs. J. J. Melton and children spent the day with Mr. Hubbard.

The arrival at the Redondo Hotel are: E. D. Neff and wife, Altadena; Mrs. Charles Forman, Miss Forman, N. T. Pratt, Seven Oaks; Mrs. M. N. Ruddock, Miss N. M. Ruddock, Los Angeles; F. A. Miller and family, Mrs. P. Schoenborn, Riverside.

REDONDO, Sept. 9.—(Special Correspondence.) Mrs. D. McFarland and children are again at Redondo after a few days' stay in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Ridgeway's cottage will soon be completed, and she and her daughter will spend the winter here.

A large number of cottages are being built, and Redondo is busier than it has been for a long time.

A. L. Young of San Francisco lunched at the hotel today.

## SANTA MONICA.

A Serious Accident—The Polo Races.

Local Notes.

SANTA MONICA, Sept. 9.—(Special Correspondence.) John B. Folson, a well-known business man of this place, and Harry Eaton, a printer, were driving at noon today, when the horse, a spirited animal belonging to Folson, became uncontrollable and ran away. Both occupants were thrown from the buggy and the rider, who was unconscious. Mr. Folson was carried to his home, where an examination was made to his shoulder to have been broken. He was otherwise bruised and injured, but at a late hour he was able to get up and returned to consciousness after some hours, and will recover. No bones were broken, but a ugly bruise at the base of the brain.

The Polo Club races begin at 1:30 Monday afternoon and promise to be worth watching. There will be stirring events for both Monday and Tuesday afternoons. The races will be run at the track near the polo grounds.

The Arcadia had a good run of business today, and Dr. J. W. Clark, Dr. R. W. Hayes and wife, Emil Kucher, W. L. de Groot and wife, J. W. Krause, H. S. Williams, L. M. Supple and Mrs. Haskins, Los Angeles; H. Snedder, Kansas City; Edgar G. Dyer, Riverside, and Miss L. Jones, San Diego.

The Santa Rosalia on North Sunday afternoon, at Pacific Avenue, and a liberal supply of freight and passengers.

Mrs. Ella Mohen leaves on Monday for a visit to her mother at Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. W. H. Miller, Los Angeles, and Sunday visitors with a family party that is in a cotter's for a few weeks on the South Beach.

M. M. Morrissey and family, who have spent the summer in their cottage, return on Monday to their home in Los Angeles.

There was a cool breeze and a genial atmosphere, and a great many people came down to the beach, making the day a success.

The number of bathers tested the capacity of the bath-houses.

The Arcadia and Carter of this city is in a cotter's for a few weeks on the South Beach.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of El Modena gave an ice cream festival last Thursday evening at Mrs. Curtis Way's residence. There was a large attendance and the evening was delightfully passed.

The baseball game will be called at 2 o'clock tomorrow, Monday afternoon, at the Courthouse grounds.

The Arcadia and Carter of this city will be open to the public on Sunday.

The Orange County "Veterans" Association of Newport Beach tomorrow (Monday) will be appropriate speech-making and other sources of entertainment during the day. Many from this city will be present.

Miss Jessie Gearhardt has returned from Berkeley, where she has been taking a special course of study during her summer vacation. Miss Gearhardt is one of the teachers in the public schools of this city.

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The number of bathers tested the capacity of the bath-houses.

The Arcadia and Carter of this city is in a cotter's for a few weeks on the South Beach.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of El Modena gave an ice cream festival last Thursday evening at Mrs. Curtis Way's residence. There was a large attendance and the evening was delightfully passed.

The baseball game will be called at 2 o'clock tomorrow, Monday afternoon, at the Cour

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 9, 1894.—At 6 o'clock the barometer registered 30.06, at 5 p.m. 29.96. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 56 deg. and 75 deg. Maximum temperature, 58 deg.; minimum temperature, 55 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

We have bought for spot cash from Eastern manufacturers, two carloads of pianos and one carload of sewing machines. These goods are en route, and purchasers will save money by dealing with Williamson Bros., No. 322 South Spring street.

C. D. Hawley, funeral director, Fifth and Broadway, does the principal business of the city. His prices are the lowest; his service unimpaired. Telephone No. 109.

Visit the "Overseas" Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

A fine premium sewing machine with the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror one year for \$12.

Dr. Lawrence, No. 167 North Spring. Tel. No. 1257. Residence, Sixth and Pearl streets. Mantle tiles, office fittings, hardware, lumber. H. Bohman, No. 814 South Spring.

Dr. E. J. Loomis has removed to No. 311½ South Spring street; rooms 6-7-8.

A large, well-lighted front room on the third floor of Times building for rent.

Bleached cedar at Athlone Bros.' today.

The public schools open Tuesday morning. Today being a legal holiday, business will meet this morning and adjourn till tomorrow.

There was an increased attendance at the concert at Westlake Park yesterday afternoon.

A lady's cape, found Hazard's Pavilion after Saturday night's meeting, is awaiting an owner at the Jonathan Club.

Grand Master J. H. Simpson and Grand Secretary George J. Shattuck will be retained this evening by Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160, I.O.O.F., this evening. The Odd Fellows of the city will doubtless be out in full force to greet the grand officers.

Invitations are out for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. Will A. Knights by the Ladies' Aid Society of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at the church edifice, next Friday evening, from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

The Water Overseer has sent a force of men at work on Sanja No. 6-1 since its break north of Ann street last Thursday, and expects to have it ready to turn on the water today noon. This ditch supplies irrigators between Alameda street and the river.

There was a small blaze in the rear of the Baker Block yesterday afternoon, which started among some dry-goods boxes. When discovered the fire reached many feet in the air, and the building was threatened. A still alarm was turned in, but before the engine arrived, a man with a small fire-extinguisher and the firemen under control and prevented further damage.

Wade & Wade, the assayers, will make a mineral exhibit at the District Agricultural Fair to be held in this city the 25th of next month, and it is desirable that samples of ores and minerals from as many mines as possible, especially of Southern California, should be exhibited. The co-operation of mining men and others is requested by them.

Mr. Matuzkiewicz, while walking his beat on North Spring street yesterday, discovered several deep scratches on the plate-glass window of the Rochester, where the marks being nearly opposite the box of \$10 gold pieces displayed on the inside. It was evident that some burglar had cut the glass, preparatory to breaking in the place, in order to reach the coin. It probably being his plan to return again and complete the job. The officer notified the proprietors of the store, and the money was removed to a safe place, where it will no longer be a temptation to the crooks.

## PERSONALS.

W. A. Rose of Arva, Neb., is at the Na-  
deau.

Detective Fred C. Smith's wife and chil-  
dren are visiting friends at the Puente  
Springs.

J. A. Jones of Gay City, Mich., arrived  
from the East yesterday, and is at the West-  
minster yesterday.

W. H. Lange and wife of Oakland are at  
the Hollenbeck on a flying visit to their  
friends in this vicinity.

William O. Judson and wife of Chicago  
arrived from the East yesterday and are  
among the guests at the Nadeau.

W. A. Nichols, who is a resident of  
Redlands, came up to town on business yes-  
terday, and is quartered at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. C. N. Buehler and Miss Zuelma Hall  
of El Paso, Tex., came on in the sunset  
overland train yesterday and are temporarily  
at the Nadeau.

L. W. Houghton of Downey and his bride  
are spending their honeymoon in this city  
and vicinity; their temporary residence  
is at the Hollenbeck.

Senor Don Jose Tomilson and family, and  
Don Bonifacio Leonito of Mexico, who are  
touring California, are domiciled at the  
Westminster temporarily.

C. P. Morehouse and wife of Newport, R. I.,  
who have been visiting friends at Pasadena,  
returned to this city yesterday and are stop-  
ping at the Hollenbeck.

C. M. Baker, the well-known superintend-  
ent of construction of the Postal Telegraph  
Company, arrived from Chicago yesterday,  
and is at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. L. M. Garhart, Miss Marie L. Gar-  
hart and Miss Helen Garhart have returned  
from an extended trip through the northern  
part of the State to their home in Bur-  
bank.

A brother of Dr. Davenport of Santa Rosa  
is a comodoro in the British navy. He has  
been in Her Majesty's service many years,  
and has had active service all the time. At  
present he is doing home coast duty. About  
a year ago he came to the coast of San  
Francisco for nearly a week, during which  
time the comodoro came to Santa Rosa and  
made his brother a visit.

COUPON.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy  
of "Gathered Jewels of Home," upon pre-  
payment of 100 copies of the paper, at 25c  
each. Price 10c per copy. The paper is  
printed on fine paper, and is a valuable  
addition to any library.

TO THE YOUNG FACE

Pozzen's Complexion Powder gives fresher  
charm to the old renewed youth. Try it.

## THE INCOME TAX.

IT IS TO BE COLLECTED FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Delicate Questions Likely to Arise  
Before the Matter is Definitely  
Settled—Quer Patch-work.

That queer piece of Democratic patch-work, the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, which was allowed to become a law because Mr. Cleveland did not have the moral courage to veto it, notwithstanding it did not meet his approval, promises to be a worse problem to solve than the pigs-in-the-clover puzzle. Not only this, but the expense of collecting the revenue will probably be very largely increased, to say nothing of the millions of dollars which will be lost by faulty punctuation and the carelessness in which its provisions were drawn. And now it is claimed that the income tax is to be collected for the past year—at least an effort will be made to collect it, as will be seen by the following Washington special to the San Francisco Examiner of Saturday:

"On the 1st day of next January officials of the government will be in the field to effect the provisions of the income tax will make an effort to collect the required percentage from those whose resources annually net them more than \$4,000. Some consternation will be created by the announcement of Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller that each person subject to the tax will be required to pay 10 percent on their earnings in excess of \$4,000 for the present calendar year. Miller holds that although the income tax became law on the 25th of August, all incomes received or earned during 1894 will be subject to taxation on the 1st of January.

A large number of government officials are interested in the work by which this tax will be collected, and several delicate questions will doubtless arise before the matter is definitely determined.

"A disburser officer in one of the bureaus asked Commissioner Miller: 'Am I to deduct from the monthly payment of his income which is subject to taxation the amount which would be due from his incomes, or am I to wait until the end of the quarter or the end of the half year?'

"Without consideration Miller answered that the deduction should be made semi-annually.

"Then," said the officer, "suppose a man is to deduct from his income to which he is personally responsible for that portion of his income which was subject to taxation during his connection with my department?"

"The Commissioner was compelled to admit this was a feature which would require considerable study, and he could not at this time state what the practice of his bureau would be.

"Commissioner Miller said that he and Secretary Carlisle have not been able to prepare regulations to govern the repayment of internal revenue upon alcohol withdrawn for use in the arts. Owing to the very loose manner in which this clause of the tariff bill was drawn, the difficulty is experienced in drawing up regulations which will adequately protect the revenues of the government, while at the same time they do not put too many onerous restrictions upon honest men who are trying to live up to the law and at the same time receive its benefit.

"The Commissioner has not been able to make by manufacturers in different parts of the country, and numerous wholesale druggists, manufacturers of perfumery, varnish and others affected by the law, who have been here in consultation with the Secretary and Commissioner, but up to the present time have not been of a practical nature, which have evolved from these consultations and suggestions.

"The great thing to be guarded against is the temptation which the law throws in the way of dishonest concoctors of alcoholic liquors. For instance, a barrel of high-proof alcohol might be turned into a lower grade by the addition of water, and essential oils added by the person withdrawing alcohol to another who, by the addition of water and flavoring extracts, could produce a barrel of low-grade whisky, profit, even though sold at a quarter of the price charged for the common whisky.

"Miller said that ten days more will be given to manufacturers of medicines in which to suggest proper regulations, and if at the end of that period no satisfactory solution of the problem shall have been reached, it will be quite likely that the Secretary will decide to take that position, the law will Congress take some further action.

"Miller said that he can readily do this, as the only way which now seems open for the protection of the government is by the employment of an army of inspectors, and there is no appropriation for that purpose."

Baseball.

The Keatings won two games yesterday at Athletic Park. The first game was between the Keatings and Athletics and was won by the former by a score of 10 to 8. The Keatings played hard from the first and by their steady work when they were behind they managed to pull up and pass the Athletics in the eighth inning; no runs were scored in the ninth.

The second game between the Boyle Heights Stars and Keatings, the Stars won by a score of 6 to 1. The Stars never scored until the eighth inning. The battery for the Stars was Kutz, Thomas and Chapman; for the Athletics, Walters, Holmes and Fleishman; for the Keatings, Van Horne and Edwards.

WITH MY SYSTEM,

Three rods of coal will warm a ten-room house in coldest weather. Investigate. Send for catalogue to F. E. Browne, No. 214 South Spring street.

SIMMONS' Liver Regulator never fails to relieve the worst attacks of indigestion.

Curse You Danduff.

It looks bad and leads to a diseased scalp. Mrs. Danduff Pomade is the only guaranteed remedy. Try it at H. M. Sale & Sons, 220 Spring street.

STREEDMAN'S Soothing Powder claim to be preventive as well as curative. The claim has been recognized for over fifty years.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

Office hours: 9 to 5 and 7 to 8:30.

Rooms 1, 3, 5 and 7,  
241 South Main Street.

MOTHERS! Be sure and use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for your children while teething. The best of all.

Gives Strength in Summer.

Many of our customers frankly tell us that in the debilitated summer weather to use Paine's Celery Compound. It makes strong and vigorous those who feel tired and weak. Try it.

G. H. HANCOCK

177-179 North Spring St.

TO THE YOUNG FACE

Pozzen's Complexion Powder gives fresher  
charm to the old renewed youth. Try it.

PIONEER TRUCK COMPANY

No. 8 Market st. Piano, Furniture and Sale  
moving. Wagons and freight delivered  
promptly to address. Telephone 127.

MAGNIFICENT NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.  
MAGNIFICENT NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.  
MAGNIFICENT NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

ADVANT SALE OF PLUSH AND FUR CAPE.  
ADVANT SALE OF PLUSH AND FUR CAPE.

Mail Orders filled sooner—Samples if you wish.

LOWEST PRICES FOR THIRTY YEARS.  
LOWEST PRICES FOR THIRTY YEARS.

COME TO OUR "BIG STORES" MONDAY.  
COME TO OUR "BIG STORES" MONDAY.

## Monday

Every child who makes a purchase of us will be presented with a neat little 4-page pocket slate. Outfit your little men and women at our "Big Stores;" that's economy.

At \$1.50. Boys' Suits.

Sailor style, all wool, neatly trimmed in braid, good value at \$1.50.

At \$1.98. Boys' Suits.

Scotch Cheviot, double-breasted, colors tan and gray mixtures, good value at \$2.75.

At \$2.98. Boys' Suits.

Fancy Gray worsteds, medium and dark colors, double-breasted, good value at \$3.75.

At 50c. Boys' Knee Pants.

Honest, strong cloths, for good and healthy, full-blooded boys, good value at 75c.

At 25c. Boys' Waists.

Blouse and shirt style, Outing Flannel and Percale, good value at 40c.

At 50c. Boys' Hats.

Wool Hats, light colors and fancy check cloth hats, good value at 75c.

At 10c per doz.

Good rubber-tipped Lead Pencils, worth 10c.

At 5c. Sanfor's Inks, worth 10c.

At 25c. Boys' Hose.

Beacon fast black, triple knees and heel good value at 35c.

At 50c. Boys' Shoes.

Sizes 11 to 2, made by Lilly, Brackett & Co., genuine cal, good value at \$2.25.

At \$2. Youths' Shoes.

Dugan & Hudson's famous "Iron-clads," button or lace.

At 50c

16-inch Wool Suitings.

Dress fabrics put out for autumn never seemed so handsome and artistic as now. This lot is to be a worse problem to solve than the pigs-in-the-clover puzzle. Not only this, but the expense of collecting the revenue will probably be very largely increased, to say nothing of the millions of dollars which will be lost by faulty punctuation and the carelessness in which its provisions were drawn.

At 75c.

16-inch Redend Suitings.

Six different shades, just tinged with the hues of autumn, beautiful materials, too, all pure wool. Made for service as well as appearance; just the vogue for tailor gowns.

At 85c.

16-inch Scotch Plaids.

Beautiful! Beautiful! in their Scotch effects. The material is wide wale, elegant quality Serge. For these goods to come from any other place than Dundee, would not be possible. The colors are smiles of nature, and break forth into other beauty besides.

At \$2.00

16-inch Scotch Plaids.

Royal Japanese size, 30x60 inches, beautiful soft colorings. This rug actually worth \$3.25.

At \$1.00

24-inch Breadcloths.

This is the Berlin twill weave. There is a richness in their very folds that suggest quietness and neatness. The vulgarity of showiness is not here, but the richer, deeper beauty of elegance. All new autumn shades.

At \$1.25

Silk and Wool Novelties.

Multi-colored effects. The upper-tendom of dress materials. Commerce changes the fate of nations and Congress has made it the fate of American women to wear imported stuffs. The Old World is gleefully taking our orders. These are the most elegant materials the looms of both hemispheres can produce.

At